



GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1858.

C. C. COLE, EDITOR.

ROB. G. STAPLES, PORTSMOUTH, VA.

WILLIAM R. HUNTER, SOUTH CAROLINA.

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Corrections.

The greater part of the last three weeks the regular proof reader has been absent, and the reader is asked to look leniently upon such mistakes as might have occurred. We have detected several; most, however, easily corrected by the reader. We name only one: In the leading editorial of last week, the words "eagerly listening to the reading of the Bible and to impressive oral instruction" should have been "oral instruction."

Trip to Statesville.

Two of the necessary requisites for a pleasant trip are good company and pleasant modes of conveyance. Both of these fell to our happy lot in the trip to Statesville last week. The accommodations on the North-Carolina Rail Road are not surpassed by any road over which we have ever traveled; and even if the very attentive Conductor should happen to touch you upon the shoulder and point to some body's foot resting upon an empty seat, it only means that somebody else may expect to sit there the next trip. However, as most general rules have exceptions, it might not be wholly improper to allow a little privilege occasionally to such unfortunate editors as have rather long appendages. We only mean this as an insinuation, nothing more.

By the arrangement of the special schedule for the Western North-Carolina Rail Road, as regular trains have not yet been put upon it, it was necessary to spend Tuesday night in Salisbury. If it were not for the old adage that "people who live in glass houses should not cast stones," we might say something of the Hotel accommodations; but for the present we let that pass. It may not be so always.

The road from Salisbury, on the Western extension, is completed only about twelve miles. From the casual sight we had in passing over twice, it is well built—smooth and substantial. The rails are literally logs, making the road better in many respects. From the terminus of the road, we were accommodated with a deck passage to Statesville, a distance of fourteen miles, on one of Mr. Brown's splendid four-horse stage coaches, which run tri-weekly between Salisbury and Asheville.

A change of coaches, gave us a change of company, and to compensate for our loss in this, a deck passage afforded us the beauties of nature, as displayed in a most beautiful country, with which we might commune.

And as we looked upon the magnificent landscapes of heavy forest, rich harvest fields, luxuriant rustling corn, and the beautiful country cottages dotting hill and dale, we exclaimed with Thompson—

Like nature? Can imagination boast, And its gay creation, hues like hers?"

And with Steele—

"Nature—faint emblem of Omnipotence—Shaped by His hand—the shadow of His light—The veil in which He wraps His majesty—And through whose wrappings life dawns to show, Of His mysterious, awful attributes And dazzling splendours, all man's feeble thought." [quoting]

Can grasp unaided, or vision bare un-

The citizens of Statesville had done a noble part in the way of providing conveniences from the terminus of the rail-

road. When the appointment was first made for holding the State Educational Association in Statesville, it was expected that the railroad would be completed as far as that place by the time; but such were the delays that fourteen miles yet remained unaided with iron, and over this fourteen miles nearly one hundred delegates had to pass. But to the credit of her energetic and accommodating people, within two days notice enough of public coaches and family carriages were at hand, and all had a safe and pleasant trip. Only eleven, however, with myself, enjoyed the delights of a deck passage with the free air above them, the hot sunshine beneath them and enchanting mountain scenery in the distance.

Having arrived in Statesville, the committee of arrangements had each delegate provided with a comfortable home, where they fared in all the sumptuousness of a rich and most productive land.

Statesville is located in one of the most beautiful sections of country we have

ever visited whether in the mountains or on the sea shore. The immediate location is very level, yet elevated; while the country surrounding is undulating, affording healthy breezes and picturesque scenery. A few years since a number of houses were burnt in the centre and business portion of town, and the large number of residences recently put up scattered in the suburbs, making the present town but thinly settled and giving each family ample room to enjoy the privacy of country life, while at the same time they have the conveniences of town.

The ornament to Statesville is the magnificent building of the Female College, which has just closed its first year's labor. It has an elevated and most beautiful site, with an ample enclosure; while its architectural appearance is imposing. The observatory, elevated far above the building, is the first thing that attracts the attention of the visitor to Statesville, being seen for a long distance from the town. And from this we have also most beautiful sun-rise and sun-set views. The Pilot mountain, the Blue Ridge and other ranges of mountains are seen in the distance raising their summits high above all else around, and tinged with the richest golden hues. What a privilege must be theirs, who are permitted to spend their days in this institution.

We were so busy during our stay in Statesville, that we had but little time for cultivating the acquaintance of the members of the College faculty, yet we have not doubt, as the College is able to demand it, they are in every way eminently worthy of the several positions they fill.

We left for home Friday evening, having formed an acquaintance with a people most hospitable, kind and public spirited. The attachment we formed is strong and we hope Time may in its annual cycles entwine around it new and stronger chords.

We cannot close without a tribute to the worthy editor of the Express. It was our first meeting, and we were pleased to see located in Statesville an office so well arranged with a conductor so energetic, accommodating and worthy to fill the chair editorial. Mr. Drake makes the Express an excellent paper and no doubt the intelligent citizens of Iredell and adjoining counties fully appreciate its merits, and extend to it a liberal patronage.

There can be no more progressive agent in a community, than a well conducted and well sustained newspaper.

North Carolina Railroad.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the N. C. Road was held in Hillsboro on the 8th inst. Judge Ruffin represented the State's interest. The Directors appointed: Dr. J. D. Bellamy of New Hanover, Robt. P. Dick of Guilford, Saml. Hargrave of Davidson, W. T. Dorch of Wayne, Paul C. Cameron and Wm. A. Graham of Orange, Wm. R. Poole of Wake, and Danl. M. Barringer.

We copy from the Standard the following information obtained from the annual report of the President.

Number of passenger coaches, 1st class, 12; 2nd class, 4; mail coaches, 5; in all, 22. In addition to these there are 282 box, gravel and flat cars and the like.

The temporary liabilities of the Road are \$144,000. To meet these the Company has means amounting to \$151,150, exclusive of freight balances unsettled and cash balance on hand. The materials on hand are estimated at \$84,860.

The amount of Road receipts from July 1st, 1855, to July 1st, 1858, is \$925,294.17. The cost of operating the Road during this period was \$446,208, leaving net profit \$479,086.85. The receipts from all sources for 1857 were \$300,449.63, and for 1858, \$335,558.68, showing an increase of \$35,109.05.

The grand total of receipts, from the beginning of the work up to July, 1858, is \$5,815,388.33, and of disbursements \$5,067,597.28.

The total disbursements for 1856 were \$603,611.34; for 1857, \$753,284.03; for 1858, \$414,788.19.

The total number of men employed in transportation, repairs of Road and in shops, is 415—that is, 139 whites, 13 free blacks, and 263 slaves.

We learn that C. F. Fisher has been re-elected President of the Board of Directors.

Educational Facilities.

We agree with the N. C. Presbyterian in the remark, that no State in the South can boast so large a number of well conducted and flourishing Schools as North Carolina, in proportion to the population. In almost every county there is a Male or Female Seminary, and sometimes both, in which a classical education may be obtained, and in many cases they are under the management of highly finished scholars.

And as one of the fruits of Education, it gives our State credit abroad. Ignorance is poverty, but an educated State will prosper. Hence the following is but a natural effect of a cause—

N. C. STOCKS.—We learn from the Journal of Commerce that N. C. State stocks sold in New York on the 28th ult., at 90.

LATER AND STILL BETTER.—N. C. STATE STOCKS.—At an opening of bids at the Treasurer's office a few days since, \$5,000 of North-Carolina Coupon Bonds were bid for and awarded at a premium of one-third of one per cent.

The Monroe Obsequies.

The remains of Ex-President Monroe have been removed from the city of New York, and re-interred in Richmond. The Anniversary was selected as the appropriate time for these interesting obsequies. We give below a brief sketch: The remains were exhumed from their quiet resting place in the Second Street Cemetery at New York, on Friday morning 2nd inst., and deposited in the Church of Annunciation. In the afternoon they were escorted to the City Hall, by an imposing civic and military procession, where they remained under guard until Saturday morning. On Saturday, the remains were again escorted by a military procession to the steamer *James- town*, chartered for the purpose of conveying them to Virginia. At 3 o'clock, the *James- town*, accompanied by the steamer conveying the New York troops, and other escorts, left their docks, and departed for Richmond.

The New York Society of Cincinnati, in their notifications to members to attend the ceremonies, thus briefly sketch the public career of the illustrious deceased:

Mr. Monroe was a member of the Virginia Cincinnati. He joined the army of the Revolution in 1776 as a volunteer, and brought with him from Virginia a company of artillery, which he raised and commanded. At the battle of Trenton captain (after colonel) Monroe greatly distinguished himself. He received a severe wound through the breast, which disabled him for nearly a year. After his recovery he was appointed aid-de-camp to Major-General Lord Stirling, and continued in his staff for some time. He was subsequently elected a member of the Continental Congress, and was a member in 1783, when Gen. Washington resigned his commission to that body. After the war, Col. Monroe was appointed Minister to France, and subsequently Secretary of State and Secretary of War. He was elected President of the United States March 4, 1817, and held that high office for two terms. Mr. Monroe died in this city July 4, 1831.

NORFOLK, July 4.—At 7 o'clock, this afternoon, the steamship *James- town* with Ex-President Monroe's remains arrived here. The flags of the shipping were displayed at half mast; minute guns were fired, and all the usual ceremonies suitable were duly performed.

The Mayor of Norfolk went on board the *James- town* on her arrival at the wharf in Norfolk, and delivered an eloquent and appropriate address, which was ably replied to by Mr. Cochrane, of New York. A numerous crowd of citizens were present on the occasion.

RICHMOND, July 5.—The interment of the remains of James Monroe, Ex-President of the United States, took place to-day. The remains were received, and this morning from the *James- town* by the civil and military procession. The New York military, numbering over 600 men accompanied as a guard of honor.

The procession moved at about 11 o'clock, amidst the firing of minute guns and tolling of bells. Houses on Main Street all draped in mourning.

Gov. Wise delivered the address. The prayer at the Cemetery was made by Rev. Dr. Ried.

The dinner in the afternoon to the New York Military, was a grand affair. Everything passed off happily and orderly and without accident.

The Richmond *South* of the 5th, has the following allusion to the illustrious deceased:

It is just twenty-eight years since James Monroe left Virginia to reside in New York. If tradition speak truly, he departed under circumstances not very creditable to the character of the State whose annals he had illustrated by his wisdom and his virtues. Although he had engaged in almost every variety of civil employment, from the lowest and least profitable to the highest and most lucrative, in his old age he retired to private life without the resources even of a comfortable subsistence. His poverty was not the result of vice or indolence, but of the entire devotion of his energies to the service of the country. His virtues were universally revered, and he was already a chief among the historic worthies of Virginia. Nevertheless, he was reduced to the sad necessity of giving up his property for the satisfaction of creditors, and of removing to another State, that he might enjoy protection under the roof of a generous descendant. In a short time after his residence in New York, he died; it is said, of vexation at the delay in allowing a long-standing claim for a balance on an adjustment of his accounts with the Government.

After twenty-five years of repose in another State, to-day the remains of James Monroe will be deposited in the soil of his nativity. Virginia, who silently witnessed the exile of the aged patriot, and made no effort to lighten his sorrows, now receives his bones with every demonstration of respect for his memory. The contrast is striking and instructive, between the pagan of to-day and the spectacle of the old man wending his solitary way with tottering steps to a distant State—suffered with glory but clad in poverty, covered with applause but wanting the means of a decent livelihood, renowned in history for the exploits of his statesmanship and his valor, but neglected at home in the obscurity of helpless old age. Such are the freaks of fortune—such is the capricious gratitude of Republics. The associates of the living Monroe in Virginia administered no relief to his necessities, but suffered him to subsist in a distant land upon the bounty of a generous benefactor. A generation passes away, and the ashes of the dead patriot are reclaimed by his native State, with an ostentatious of homage and munificence of expenditure that would have gladdened his soul and alleviated the burdens of his declining years. These posthumous honors cannot compensate the neglect of our fathers, but they attest our own appreciation of the personal virtues and public services which are inseparably associated with the name of James Monroe.

Next State Fair.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Agricultural Society, held in the city of Raleigh last week, the time for holding the next State Fair was changed from the 24 of November to the 19th of October and the four days subsequent.

Leisure Readings.

A few of the best things WE FIND IN Books, Reviews, Magazines, and Papers.

We find upon our table the address delivered by W. Gilmore Simms, at the inauguration of Spartenburg Female College in 1855. It is a lengthy and able address, treating of all the relations and duties of woman; and from its many valuable pages, we make an extract upon a subject which has much engrossed some minds. The reasoning is more conclusive than any we have met with elsewhere, on the same subject. It is what is commonly denominated—

Woman's Rights.

Of late days it has become a frequent complaint with certain of the sex, that their rights, as women, are withheld them; that presuming on his physical, rather than his intellectual powers, man has usurped something more than his share of authority—has denied them that share of power in social, if not political affairs, to which they may properly lay claim; and has thus degraded them to a rank of moral inferiority, inconsistent with the original decrees of nature.

The complaint is made in rather vague and general terms, and is urged with much more reason than argument. The complaining parties are not quite agreed among themselves as to the specific rights of which they have been robbed, and do not suggest the processes by which justice should be done them. I am afraid that, even were the charges admitted, the claims conceded, they would still find it a somewhat difficult thing to appropriate, or even to determine, what are the rights which they would exercise. Would they have the right of suffrage—enter the market place and scramble at the polls with brute violence, for the privilege of putting in their votes? Their husbands, brothers, sons, are their representatives, doing this very duty. Do they distrust the ability, the honesty of these, to do the duty wisely and faithfully? But they would themselves, perhaps, be the incumbents of office? It is not that they hold society to be ill-governed by man—not that they suppose themselves altogether capable of ruling something more wisely; but they have an ambition to figure also in the ranks of politicians, statesmen, governors. Now, the right, here, depends wholly upon the capacity. We have no right inconsistent with our endowments. Even among men, there is not more than fifty of those who enter office, who have any just right to be there; and unless the woman really supposes that she can improve the government of man in human affairs, by her superior capacity for it, she can offer no sort of argument in behalf of the claim to supersede him. It is true, no doubt, that there are thousands of women superior to numbers of men whom we find in legislative assemblies; but this class of men are not legislators; they are the mere dead weights of power—used as the balance wheels and fixtures, the ropes, wires and pulleys—a part of the machinery of government, but with no share in the motive power. Would she rank with such as these, by simply taking her seat, in the eyes of the people, and possibly helping to fill their ears with harangues of terrible commonplace, such as hourly afflicts us, *ad nauseum*, in all such assemblies now? This is the desire of a vulgar vanity, ridiculous enough where men are the actors, and doubly ridiculous should woman occupy the stage. Now, nature accords no rights to vanity. The capacity to be useful in one's proper sphere is that alone which affords the real right which we possess in this province. And, unless the sex can assert a superior capacity over man, for the government of states and nations, there can be no good reason for altering the relations of the parties in political affairs.

But they claim to be endowed for the professions? Are they? If so, what prevents them from entering the professional Law, no doubt, is a very inviting profession to those who possess metaphysical powers—argument logic, eloquence; and law, in all countries, and especially ours is the great secret and mean for the acquisition of political power. There is no law excluding women from the professions. Let those who complain, try them, if they will. If they can succeed in law, they will probably succeed in procuring office. But they will require to go through a like probation with the man. There is an apprenticeship of years, not only in making acquisition of the rudiments of the profession, but in establishing such a reputation in the community, for knowledge and business talents, as will secure patronage. Are they prepared for this probation? Can they exercise this weary working, business faculty? In the meantime, they must forgo the present interesting relations which exist between the sexes. All these must be changed! The moment they become politicians and professors in the science and arts, they rise into attitude, in society, as the *rials* of men—keen competitors for power and its profits; no longer to be observed with love and admiration; no longer to receive attention from devoted worshippers; to turn only to meet with homage, and smiling, only to diffuse joy and radiance throughout the assembly. Their sex had privileges of a peculiar power, but only because of their recognition as a peculiar sex, having certain sacred and special functions, as a class; all of which were so tender, so delicate, and so attractive a character, as to compel forbearance, and secure for them a prompt and favoring acknowledgment from all classes of society. In setting up as the rival of man, she loses what is special in the rights of woman. The rights of woman, in fact, possesses not; it is, in truth, the rights of man which some of these inconsiderate champions of the sex contend for. They hunger for double power and double privileges. They would unite in themselves the privileges of both sexes; and, possibly, with a very imperfect capacity for either. In becoming the rival of man, woman ceases to be his ally. What then? There is a contest between them for power—not for a share of power, mark ye, but for the whole. Woman in conflict with man—man with woman! What becomes of the world under these circumstances? Will there be any posterity to say anything? Is this fulfilling the conditions on which both parties were granted? Is not the whole pretension simply and mournfully false?

An instructive episode is the following.

Woman still the theme? And where is

a more interesting, entertaining instructive and inexhaustible theme? And yet after consuming so much paper and ink, time and labor to discuss her, how mysterious still, and what strange notions we conceive of her qualities. Our deluded minds can only see light enough and feel enough of consciousness to hear the words

"She's Rich!"

"You ought not to speak so about her, she's rich!"

"You must be mistaken—she always dresses so plainly. She would certainly make more show if she were really rich. How do you know?"

"I have been intimately acquainted with her family from her infancy."

"Well! who would ever take her to be rich? She goes to church in plain merino, and neither wears jewelry nor crinoline! Do you know how much she is worth?"

"No, not exactly Thomas; but I know she is worth enough to be a prize to any of your young fortune hunters, if you were worthy of her?"

"Do you suppose she is worth twenty thousand?"

"More."

"Fifty thousand?"

"More than that."

"A hundred thousand?"

"Yes, more than a million—there is no estimating her worth."

"Are you in earnest uncle John?"

"Surely I am."

"Uncle John—will you forgive me for speaking so slightly of her. I really began to think she is beautiful. She must be mine! Will you assist—"

"Stop! stop. She will never be yours."

"Why, uncle, is she engaged? I'll fight for her!"

"Don't take on so. She is not engaged that I know of; but she would not marry you, if you had millions."

"Why uncle?"

"To be plain with you, Thomas, she has too much sense. She knows you intend to marry a fortune, and she knows that you are in the habit of speaking lightly, if not contemptuously, of virtue and religion."

"But I'll amend and join the church."

"No, no; save yourself that trouble, if you have no higher motive. You would not succeed. Let me slightly deceive you, Thomas, I will tell you partly in what her wealth consists."

"Do, uncle; I am curious to know, if she can't be mine."

"Well, then, in the first place, she has health. That of itself were a fortune, in this age of grunting, pale, snuff dipping wretches. You make fun at her ruddy cheek you'll know better, by and by."

"In the second place, she is ingenious, industrious and frugal. Here is another fortune for any worthy young man, rich or poor. She knows all about kitchen and household matters, and is not too proud to work. You are after a fortune with a spending machine attached. She is the fortune and its ornament."

"In the third place, she is intelligent and refined—well educated in the best rudiments of our literature, excels novels and all the French trash of the day, reads her Bible, attends Sunday School as a teacher and pupil. Is that enough? Will you not give it up that she is rich indeed?"

"Yes; but I thought she was rich in money, or something estimated by dollars and cents?"

"Well, estimate her worth in dollars and cents, if you please, and tell me the sum."

"I don't know that I can."

"No; I see your ardor is quite abated, since there is no money in her patrimony. But I have not told you all yet, nor the most material item of this young lady's fortune. She is amiable and sweet tempered. This manly poor man in the land would think another great fortune, if he only had a morsel of bread with it."

State Educational Association.

The second annual Session of the State Educational Association of North Carolina, was held in Statesville on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week. The representation was nearly 200, and their deliberations were as harmonious as it was possible to result from the labors of so many heads.

We design giving only a brief outline of the proceedings, as they would be too long to give in full. Such, however, as may wish to see them in full with all the reports and resolutions, can find them in the August number of the Journal of Education.

And in speaking of the Journal, we would remark that the members showed a very worthy zeal for its perpetuation. A number of resolutions were passed in reference to its past and future, and to indicate the earnestness of their words, nearly one hundred new subscribers were obtained. A committee appointed to report upon its merits as compared with other similar Journals, stated that they had in their possession Journals from fifteen States and the two Canadas, and of these none surpassed, and only two or three could compare with the North Carolina Journal of Education, in the neatness of its publication and the excellence of its contents. Being the property and organ of the Association, it is desired that every teacher and friend of education in the State should become a subscriber.

Of the subjects discussed, that of Normal Schools occupied a conspicuous position. No definite action, however, was had upon the subject, and the whole matter was referred to a committee to report upon at the next annual meeting. Bearing upon this subject in whole or in part, were three very well written essays by Prof. Tucker of Raleigh, Dr. Nott of Goldsboro and Mrs. Jones of Johnson, read before the Association.

Numerous other topics were discussed, tending to the promotion of Education in North Carolina, now the banner State of the South, in that noble cause. Among them were the selection of numerous subjects bearing upon the cause of education in its every department, to be presented in reports and essays to the next annual meeting; also three popular addresses.

The beneficial effects of these annual conventions, their formation of new acquaintances, their mutual interchange of ideas and the dissemination of the facts thus brought to light not only in our own State, but in all the States, are not easily estimated. But there is no doubt the rapidly increasing reputation of North Carolina abroad, is much indebted to the rapid progress we are making in the cause of education. Hence it becomes every citizen of the State, whether engaged in teaching or in commerce, to foster this Association, the nursery of North Carolina Education.

The officers elected for the next twelve months are:

PRESIDENT,

Rev. B. Clegg.

VICE PRESIDENTS,

Rev. F. M. Hubbard, Rev. B. Craven,

Prof. R. Sterling, Dr. A. A. Serogus,

Rev. W. B. Jones, W. H. Mayhew.

RECORDING SECRETARY,

J. D. Campbell.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY AND TREASURER,

C. C. Cole.

LIST OF MEMBERS PRESENT.

(The Secretary believes that there were a number of members present, whose names do not appear in this list, but all are enrolled that were given to him.)

Alexander.—W. R. Gaultney, A. C. Mc-

Intosh, Thos. L. Try, Rev. B. York, R. W.

York, H. A. L.—J. H. Foote, H. T. Burke,

W. B. Prosser.

Alamance.—R. W. Wilson, Miss M. C.

Dixon.

Beaufort.—S. H. Wiley.

Brunswick.—W. W. Bennett.

Burke.—W. F. McKinnon.

Cabarrus.—Geo. Barnhardt, A. E. Har-

key, W. A. Barner, Wm. Girhard.

Catawba.—J. A. Moore, E. M. Bell, A.

T. Cansler, J. M. Smith.

Chatham.—Rev. L. Holmes.

Craven.—Wm. H. Mayhew.

Davison.—B. F. Blair, Benj. Slade, S.

M. Tomlinson.

Duplin.—O. W. Carr, B. V. Carroll, J. M.

Millard, Jas. J. Higgins, Miss M. J. Mathis.

Edgecombe.—O. W. Whitfield.

Granville.—Rev. T. U. Fayette, Wm. C.

Mallory.

Greene.—J. J. Jackson, B. F. Spivey.

Guilford.—Rev. E. W. Crutcher, Rev. C. H.

Wiley, M. C. Mendenhall, J. A. Anis, Miss

Fannie M. Ogburn, Miss Ellen E. Nor-

phis, C. C. Cole, J. D. Campbell, E. N. Hos-

kings, Wm. M. Wiley, R. D. Lilly.

Halifax.—P. A. Page, J. H. Page, and

Coningland.

Iredell.—Neill McKay Jr.

Iredell.—Dr. Y. S. Dean, Dr. J. R. B. Ad-

ams, Jno. R. Adams, Jno. W. Gibson, John

Orange.—H. Norwood, Rev. F. M. Hub-

bart, Rev. J. A. McManis, J. H. Speed.

Person.—Rev. J. H. Brant.

Randolph.—J. A. Blair, Rev. B. Craven,

Prof. L. Johnson, R. S. Small, E. H. Hines,

L. T. Ormond, A. B. Grass, L. W. Andrews,

J. C. LaPrade, A. C. McAllister, C. O. Hines,

Roseau.—R. M. Roseborough, J. F. Mc-

Corle, Rev. S. C. Alexander, M. H. Bran-

dson, J. M. Shinn, J. W. Lawrence, W. P.

Graham, W. L. Kist

